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## NOTES AND COMMENT

### A NEW DEPARTURE IN FOREIGN TRADE STUDY

What is believed to be a unique step in the inter-educational movement between the Hispanic American countries and the United States took place this summer when a number of the students of the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University visited the city of Havana, Cuba, devoting themselves for ten weeks to the study of Spanish and the economic conditions of the island. So far as is known this is the first time that students in a North American university have visited a Spanish American country with this end in view and this expedition marks a forward stride in the promotion of understanding and sympathy between these countries.

The trip was initiated by a number of the students of the school, who wished to continue through the summer months their studies along the lines referred to. For this purpose the various cities in the Spanish-speaking countries were considered, and it was finally decided that Havana offered the greatest advantages because of its proximity to the United States and the immense amount of commerce transacted between the two countries. It was made possible through the hearty cooperation and enthusiastic support of Rev. Edmund J. Walsh, Dean of the School of Foreign Service, who made all arrangements with the college in Havana and assisted in many other ways in overcoming the various difficulties encountered. It was found that none of the schools in Havana offered a summer course, but arrangements were made with the Colegio Belén, whereby instructors would be assigned and the educational facilities of the school placed at the disposal of the American students—this notwithstanding the fact that the school had been closed for the summer.

A great deal of interest in the proposed expedition was displayed by the Cuban representatives in Washington, who provided letters of introduction to the Secretary of State and to the Secretary of Education.

Colegio Belén is a Jesuit school which was founded more than a hundred years ago. Its curriculum corresponds to that of the preparatory schools in this country, although many college subjects are also given. The standards are high and the instruction excellent.

Upon arrival in Havana every consideration and courtesy was extended to the students by the authorities of the college. The dormitories being closed for the summer, desirable and reasonable quarters were procured for them, hours and classes assigned, and all educational and research facilities placed at their disposal. Four hours class work in Spanish per week had been prescribed by the authorities of Georgetown, and the remainder of the time was left largely to the initiative of the students, the idea being to spend a great deal of time in actual practice in the language and investigation of the economic conditions of the island. A thoroughly competent Spanish instructor was provided by the authorities of Belén. The time spent in class was not devoted to academic discussion of the grammar, but was utilized to give the students a thorough mastery of pronunciation and in ear training. This was accomplished through reading aloud and writing at dictation, combined with conversation on various subjects, especial attention being given to pronunciation and construction.

Before leaving Washington a specific economic subject was assigned for his personal investigation to each of the five students making the trip. The subjects included "Port Facilities of Havana", "Natural Resources of Cuba", "Banking and Financing", etc., a thesis of not less than three thousand words being required on the subject selected. Academic credits were allowed by the University for this special summer work both in Spanish and economics.

During the entire stay on the island, all the various people with whom the members of the party came in contact displayed great interest in the purpose of their visit and a willingness at all times to cooperate and assist in any way possible, both with the language and in explanation of conditions on the island.

Until very recently the tide of students has all been in one direction, namely from the Hispanic American countries to the United States. There is hardly a college or university that does not number among its student body a number of young men or women from our southern neighbors. This has been of great advantage in the dissemination of North American ideas and customs in these countries, and has contributed largely to the growth of friendship and understanding of the United States. However, a number of factors makes it evident that in the future the flow will not be in one direction only. The enormous expansion of the foreign commerce of the United States which has greatly stimulated interest in foreign trade has led to the establishment of departments and courses in many American universities and colleges,

where men will be systematically prepared to undertake the duties of this, to us, new profession. The increased interest displayed in the economic possibilities of the Spanish American countries, and the diffusion of Pan-Americanism in all of the countries of the Western hemisphere augur well for a steady growth in the commercial relations between this country and the Hispanic American republics.

It seems therefore inevitable that there will be an increasing number who each year will go to Hispanic America from this country, not as business men or trade envoys, but as students, and who will return not alone with impressions of the trade possibilities and natural resources, but with a better understanding and appreciation of the peoples and customs. This expedition of the Students of Georgetown School of Foreign Service to Cuba marks the first step and it is believed that within a few years such trips will form part of the established curriculum of all schools devoted to foreign trade.

PAUL P. STEINTORF.

### THE PORT CONGESTION AT HAVANA

A very satisfactory method of adjusting economic difficulties of international importance was recently tried by the governments and business interests of the United States and Cuba. For some time, especially since the beginning of the present year, the port of Havana has suffered from shipping congestion. This is due to strikes, railroad congestion, customs difficulties, lack of sufficient wharves and warehouses, and other causes. The latest unofficial estimate places the number of vessels in the harbor at 120, some of which have been awaiting discharge since April or May. Lighters are crowded with merchandise which may be entirely lost if there should be a hurricane.

This situation has had serious effects on the commercial relations between the United States and Cuba. The Secretary of Commerce of the United States was anxious to assist in the restoration of normal conditions. He therefore appointed a commission of 17 experts representing the State Department, the Department of Commerce, United States Shipping Board, and shipping and railroad lines. The President of Cuba cabled an invitation for this commission to come to Havana. On its arrival there on July 31, President Menocal appointed a Cuban committee of five members, whose Chairman was Gen. Eugenio Sánchez Agramonte, Secretary of Commerce, Labor, and Industry. The two committees worked in close cooperation and drew up a set of

recommendations that were presented to the President on August 13. The latter promised to do everything possible to cause these recommendations to be put into immediate effect. It is believed that if these necessary steps are taken the congestion will be considerably relieved. The strike situation, however, continues serious, and normal conditions will not be met for some time.

The relations between the committee representing the United States and the Cuban committee and Cuban government officials were very friendly. The viewpoint of all was that the United States was interested only in making suggestions that would lead to mutual advantage. This method of adjusting difficulties in a businesslike way would seem to be far more satisfactory than diplomatic overtures.

A copy of the recommendations presented to President Menocal is given below.

THOMAS R. TAYLOR.

#### JOINT CUBAN AMERICAN COMMISSION ON EXISTING CONGESTION IN THE PORT OF HAVANA

The Executive Committee of the American Commission and the Cuban Commission, which have met to consider and recommend measures for relieving the congestion in the Port of Havana, having made a thorough study of the situation, at a number of sessions, unanimously agree to recommend that, in order to relieve the existing congestion in the Port of Havana and to enable importers and merchants to take prompt delivery of their cargo from the piers, wharves or warehouses in the litoral, the following emergency measures, none of which are contrary to the Customs regulations in force, be adopted:

*First:* Extension of *quedan* to all classes of merchandise, permitting despatch upon request of the importers in either partial lots or total shipment.

*Second:* The privilege of partial despatch be granted, permitting the withdrawal of part of the shipment and basing the duties upon the assessment or appraisal of sample packages, to the extent of about ten per cent.

*Third:* That the Customs eliminate minor restrictions, as far as possible, so as to facilitate the granting of *quedan* to all classes of merchandise.

*Fourth:* That partial clearance and delivery of shipments be allowed at the request of consignee, as soon as such merchandise is reported ready for delivery, not subjecting such cases to the procedure of article 172 of the Customs regulations, but only to provisional procedure, in order that the goods so requested may be immediately despatched.

*Fifth:* That merchandise, other than dry goods, notions, etc., not requiring special examination by the Customs, be cleared and despatched in the place in which same is discharged from vessel or other water craft, and that such merchandise be duly classified at that place.

*Sixth:* That the Government authorize the discharge to and place under Customs supervision any and all piers, wharves or warehouses in the harbor

which may be used for the discharge of merchandise in accordance with Customs regulations.

*Seventh:* That the Collector of customs be directed to immediately dispose of all merchandise now held in store pending sale in accordance with articles 107, 108 and 109 of the Customs regulations.

*Eighth:* (a) That the Government allow the establishment of bonded warehouses of any of the classes mentioned in the existing Customs regulations, so as to make available additional room for storage of goods now on piers, wharves and warehouses in the litoral, and

(b) That it authorize and designate private warehouses, stores, etc., as bonded warehouses, and permit the deposit therein of merchandise subject to duty, according to the provisions of articles 185 and 186 of the Custom regulations.

*Ninth:* That the Government commandeer any public property that may be available for the purpose of storing merchandise and have any such property bonded under the Customs regulations.

*Tenth:* That in cases where merchandise despatched by *quedan* is not removed by the owner within the 48-hour period, as prescribed in the Customs regulations, same shall be subject to the provisions contained in article 116 of the Customs regulations.

*Eleventh:* (a) That the Government issue a call to all importers, brokers and others to cooperate with the Government in its efforts to relieve the actual congestion of the Port and wharves, by removing immediately from the piers, wharves and warehouses located in the litoral, whether public or belonging to private corporations, into which direct discharge of freight from vessels is made, all merchandise that should be removed under the Customs house regulations; and

(b) That when issuing such call, the Government notify importers, brokers and others that, after a period of fifteen days from date, articles 116 and 107, 108 and 109 of the Customs regulations will be strictly applied to all merchandise on all government and private wharves and piers at the Port of Havana.

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The following recommendations designed to bring relief to congested shipping conditions at Havana harbor were proposed by the American committee, but were not adopted by the joint action of the Cuban and American Commission:

Paragraph 11 (a). That the Government shall issue call to all importers, brokers, merchants and others, to remove immediately all merchandise from piers, wharves and warehouses located within the litoral into which discharge of merchandise from vessels or other water craft is made.

(b) That the Government in issuing such call shall advise owners that if such merchandise is not removed by them from the litoral within fifteen (15) days from date of this call, that the Collector of customs shall take possession thereof as unclaimed.

(c) That if such merchandise is not removed by the owners within this 15-day period, the Collector of customs shall, at the expense of the merchandise, cause it to be removed to warehouses or other places of storage, designated by the Government as available and suitable for such storage.

(d) Merchandise designated in sub-paragraph (c) shall, upon the expiration of the 15-day period provided in notice, immediately become subject to storage charges to be collected by the Government in accordance with Treasury Department Circular No. 11, February 1, 1908.

(e) In case merchandise is not removed from designated warehouses within statutory period, Collector of Customs shall take steps to dispose of same in the manner prescribed in chapter VIII, article 116 of the Customs regulations.

Paragraph 12. Merchandise discharged to piers, wharves or warehouses within the litoral, subsequent to this notice, and not withdrawn within the usual free time period granted by established dock regulations, shall immediately become subject to provisions of subparagraphs (c), (d) and (e) in Paragraph 11.

Paragraph 13. Until such time as the lighters in the harbor have discharged their present cargoes, there shall be set aside for their exclusive use for discharge of cargo, wharves additional to those already so used. This will facilitate their discharge and prevent destruction of property that might occur in case of severe storms.

Paragraph 14. That in order to carry out the emergency measures recommended herein, a highly competent Port Director or Port Commission be appointed by the Government with full authority to coordinate port activities and to employ and enforce such other lawful and practical measures as will result in relieving existing port congestion, thereby insuring an early restoration of an uninterrupted flow of traffic in and out of the port.

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The Joint Commission further considers that the present capacity of the public docks of Havana is not in proportion to the increasing traffic of the Port, and that, for this reason, any circumstance that produces an interruption in the movement of cargo will bring about a congestion of the wharves.

It likewise considers that the lack of spacious public warehouses for merchandise classed under General Order, is one of the principal causes of the existing congestion, since it is evident that the moderate rates charged by the private wharves induce many importers to leave their merchandise there until they are able to effect their sale.

In consequence, the Commission considers that it is absolutely indispensable that the Government undertake the construction of additional wharves or the enlargement of those now existing, and that it proceed to build, in the business district, large warehouses for the storage of merchandise classed under General Order.

Done in Havana, on the eleventh of August, nineteen hundred and twenty, in the English and Spanish languages.

## CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION TO BE HELD IN LIMA

It is reported from the United States Consulate at Lima, Peru, that a concession has been granted to a Mr. H. S. Dickey of New York, who represents various large American interests, to establish an Exposition in the City of Lima in celebration of the Centenary of Peruvian independence. The main points of the concession are that Mr. Dickey obli-

gates himself to secure all the exhibits for the exposition; to construct the necessary pavilions, gardens, etc., using steel in the construction of the buildings, and he must sell the buildings to the government of Peru after the closing of the Exposition, at an appraised price if the government desires to buy them. The government grants Mr. Dickey the use of seventy hectares of land adjacent to the City of Lima for exposition purposes. It will also solicit authority for the free entry of foreign materials, exhibits, etc., used for, and in, the Exposition, and Mr. Dickey must begin work on the Exposition four months after the signing of the contract. The Exposition is to begin on July 28, 1921, and will expire on July 31, 1922, at which time the concession terminates.

As the Peruvian government expects to construct a larger Agricultural School on this land, they have, therefore, included that proviso in the concession, so that they can purchase the pavilions built thereon, and a government engineer will supervise all the work. The concessionaire cannot transfer this contract without the authority of the Peruvian government.

In his petition for the granting of this concession, Mr. Dickey obligates himself to expend the sum of at least 20,000,000 soles (or approximately \$10,000,000). This would be an exceptionally good opportunity for an exhibition of American machinery of all classes, especially agricultural. Peru's greatest wealth is in her agriculture, and it, therefore, would be very advantageous to the American manufacturers of agricultural machinery, and the manufacturers of sugar refining plants to have firstclass exhibits. Most of the sugar making machinery in the past has been imported from Great Britain, and large orders are being placed today for more. Very little American machinery of this class has been used.

The government of Peru also obligates itself to invite exhibitors from all nations to be represented at this Exposition.

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Dr. Harry Erwin Bard, adviser to the Minister of Public Instruction of Peru, recently returned to this country from Lima, Peru, for the purpose of obtaining teachers and other officials for the educational work in Peru. Of the new system being inaugurated by the Peruvian government, Dr. Bard says:

There will be put in operation in Peru at the beginning of the next school year, commencing about March 1st next, the new School Law enacted on June



30th last. This law provides for a constructive reorganization of the school system of Peru from the primary grade to the university. In this very important and responsible work the Government of Peru desires to secure the cooperation of a number of experienced specialists from abroad.

The following are positions of an administrative character primarily provided for in the new law for which competent specialists are desired: Regional Director of Schools (three), Director of Examinations and Studies, Director of School Libraries and Museums, Director of Schoolhouse Construction, Director of University Student Center, Director of Superior School of Pedagogical Sciences, Director of Superior School of Industrial Arts, Director of Superior School of Commerce.

Competent specialists are required also for five or six teaching positions in the University of Technical Schools in Lima and for some fifteen teaching positions in Secondary schools in different parts of the Republic.

Relative to these positions it may be said for the benefit of those interested that they are all positions of responsibility and of unusual opportunity for creative service. Men of good ability and adequate professional or technical as well as academic training are required. A knowledge of Spanish, which is the official language of Peru, will not be required for appointment to any of these positions if the academic training involves a sufficient grounding in other Latin languages to give promise of a ready mastery of Spanish in the degree necessary for successful work.

The position of Regional Director corresponds fairly well to that of Commissioner of Education or Superintendent of Public Instruction in the more important States of this country. The Republic of Peru is divided into three divisions or regions, each with its own local legislative body. A Regional Director will be in full charge of all the public primary and secondary schools of each one of these three regions, with the personnel of all these schools directly responsible to him. He appoints and assigns to duty all teachers under his jurisdiction. Each Regional Director will have the number of assistants needed for the proper inspection and supervision of the schools of his region.

The Directors of Examination and Studies, School Libraries and Museums, and of Schoolhouse Construction are members of the staff of the Director General of Instruction, and the work of each is national in scope. The first of these Directors is also President of the National Examining Board under which examinations for completing primary and also secondary school work and for certificates of teachers are conducted, and will direct the studies necessary to the preparation of satisfactory courses of study. The Director of School Libraries and Museums will have charge of all school supplies and will be responsible for building up useful libraries in all the schools of the Republic. A satisfactory circulating library is to be established at once under his direction, with a view to reaching not only teachers and pupils but also as many as possible of the general reading public outside the school. A special fund has been provided for schoolhouse construction, and it is the plan to push forward as rapidly as possible the construction of new modern schoolhouses wherever needed. A uniform plan is to be adopted for houses for primary schools, and it is expected that once the plans are completed construction forces may be organized in the different provinces and the construction of schoolhouses may be carried on in

various parts of the Republic at one time. All this work will be under the direction of the Director of Schoolhouse Construction, who will also be responsible for the selection and acquisition of suitable school sites. These Directors will have the full cooperation of the Regional Directors in the discharge of their important functions.

It should be clear that the Supreme Government of Peru exercises an effective control, subject to the provisions of the School Law over the whole educational system of the country, through the Minister of Public Instruction who is the official head of the system; but the educational administrators are responsible for the discharge of all educational functions of a professional character. The Director General of Instruction is the professional head of the system, to whom the Regional Directors report and under whose general supervision and instructions these discharge their official functions and duties. The Director General is also the head of the central office and is responsible for the organization of this office and has the general supervision of the work of the staff.

The Universities of Peru are autonomous institutions, and each is independent of the other except in the case of the University of San Marcos and the University of Technical Schools, both in Lima, provisions are made by which cooperation becomes an important feature. Each University is administered by a Council made up of the President or Rector and the Deans of the various Faculties, or in the case of the University of Technical Schools of the Rector and the Directors of the various Superior Schools. The Superior Schools which make up this University are those of Engineering, Agriculture, Pedagogical Sciences, Industrial Arts, and Commerce. The first two have been in operation for many years, the other three are newly founded. Important schools or special institutes function as annexes to some of these Superior Schools, which are in each case under the general direction and control of the Director. There is an important experiment station in connection with the Superior School of Agriculture and an important trade school which will function as an annex to the Superior School of Industrial Arts. The Superior School of Pedagogical Sciences will have demonstration schools of both secondary and primary grades.

The men chosen for the positions of Directors of the three new Superior Schools will be regarded as founders of these schools, and under the general control of the University Council of which they will be members will be responsible for the organization and work which is undertaken. The men chosen for the teaching positions in these schools will have the rank and title of *Catedrático principal*, which is the highest teaching rank in the universities. The Directors will have the same title, and will be expected to do teaching unless relieved by action of the Council.

The men chosen for the teaching positions in the secondary schools will have the title of Professor, and will be in charge of the special department for which each is chosen, as of commerce, of industrial arts, or of pedagogy. In some cases he may be assigned as Director or head of the school at the same time.

The University Student Center for which a Director is desired is a new Institution created with a view to developing among the students of the universities of Lima something of the activities and spirit which characterize the principal universities in this country. A tract of land is set aside sufficient for its needs and it will share in the distribution of the funds for higher instruction. The

Director will be the executive of a Board made up of the Director who presides, a member appointed by each of the Rectors of the two universities and one member elected by the students of each of these universities. Under the general control and authority of this Board the Director will have full charge of the work of the Center and will be responsible for the proper development of such interests and activities as appear to best meet the needs of the students for whom the Center has been created.

Dr. Jose Vasconcelos, who has been Rector of the University of Mexico since May of this year, is a man of very liberal ideas and one who is well known in the United States through his scholarly tastes and accomplishments. Dr. Vasconcelos has written a large number of articles on politico-economic topics, is a good administrator, and promises to give the National University a vigorous and capable administration. He has been largely engaged, since the inauguration of his work, in the coordination of the professional colleges of the University and brought a number of capable professional men into the faculty of the University.—CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM.

A recent decree of President Huerta of Mexico has restored the portfolio of Minister of Education, which has been disestablished in Mexico since the time of former President Diaz. The nomination of an incumbent of this new portfolio has been left entirely to recognized educational authorities in Mexico, who have been identified with administrative work, and, to the time of going to press, the process of selection is still in progress.—CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM.

Dr. Von Kleinschmidt of the University of Arizona made a trip to Mexico City in September of this year to inspect the national educational system and to work for the betterment of relations in educational matters between educational institutions of his state and those of Mexico. Dr. Von Kleinschmidt was impressed by the very fine spirit of hospitality shown by his Mexican hosts and by the progress in things educational that has been made there during the last two years. Dr. Von Kleinschmidt was entertained extensively while in Mexico.—CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City has well under way a project for the exchange of students between the universities and secondary schools of Mexico and the United States. This Chamber of Commerce has entered into negotiations with the leading universities

and technical schools of the United States and has on hand a number of scholarships valued at from \$300 to \$600. A campaign is now under way for the raising of a fund sufficient to supplement the amounts extended by the scholarships not given. It is planned, also, to place the majority of the students in secondary, commercial, and technical schools. The University of Mexico is cooperating in this matter and has recently nominated to the American Chamber of Commerce, six students, all of graduate standing, who will avail themselves of an equal number of scholarships provided by the University of Texas. The value of each of these scholarships is \$600. There is an increasing interest on the part of Mexicans of the better class in educating their children, both boys and girls, in the United States.—CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM.

Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., of the University of Notre Dame, returned some little time ago from his trip to South America, and reports a busy but very interesting and enjoyable summer. On his way down the west coast, he visited schools in Lima, Arica, Iquique, and Antofagasta. He was only two days in Lima, a week in Valparaiso, and one day only in Santiago, Chile. His first contact with historical study came at the last-named place, where he had interviews with Sres. Errázuriz, Carlos Silva Cruz, Agustín S. Palma, and Professor Chapman. The new Biblioteca Nacional in course of construction at Santiago will give splendid historical facilities to Chile. At Buenos Aires, Father O'Hara met Drs. Molinari and Torres and other wellknown scholars. The Archivo Nacional Histórico and the Archivo de la Nación at Buenos Aires have excellent facilities for work and are well directed. In Buenos Aires, Father O'Hara visited two private collections, namely those of Dr. Farini and Sr. Enrique Peña, each of which has over 10,000 volumes. In Montevideo, Dr. Gustavo Gallinal of the Instituto Histórico, a comparatively new institution, has his work well organized and is enthusiastic over the future of historical study in Uruguay. At Montevideo, Father O'Hara renewed acquaintance with Sr. Marion Falcao, a fellow student of his at the Jesuit University in Montevideo, now associated with Dr. Gallinal; and had interviews with Drs. Juan Zorilla de San Martín and Luis Alberto de Herrera, both of whom are well known in the United States.

The main purpose for which Father O'Hara visited South America was to arrange for an exchange of students between the University of Notre Dame and institutions in that continent. Very satisfactory progress was made. A student from Notre Dame has entered the Uni-

versity of Buenos Aires and another will go to the Catholic University in Santiago in the coming March. Four young men returned with Father O'Hara, two of whom are from the last named institution, and one each from the Universities of Buenos Aires and Montevideo. It is expected that more graduates from Notre Dame will go to South America next year. These exchanges Father L'Hara rightly characterizes as an excellent form of Pan Americanism.

The American Council on Education, of which Dr. Capen is chairman, has appointed a committee to report on the rating of degrees from Hispanic American schools whose students might wish to enter United States institutions. The members of this committee are Professors Shepherd, Ames, Martin (of Leland Stanford, Jr.), Brandon, Sherrill, and Ynaz.

Dr. Percy A. Martin, of Leland Stanford, Jr. University, has over 130 students in his general course on Hispanic America. In his seminar, which is studying Hispanic American problems (mainly diplomatic), based on the material of the Branner Brazilian Library, he has eight enthusiastic and well trained students.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, formerly of the State Department, has succeeded Mr. John Barrett as Director of the Pan American Union. He brings to his task a thorough training and a deep knowledge of Hispanic America. Mr. Barrett has retired from the directorship after fifteen years in that office, but will still retain his interest in Hispanic America. He will establish permanent connections in Washington and elsewhere as a general counselor and special adviser on Pan American and other international affairs, but his immediate task will be that of assisting the government of Panama to work out plans for the establishment in Panama of a Pan American college of commerce.

The Pan American College of Commerce in Panama, of which mention was made in the preceding note, is expected to open in the early part of January, 1921. It is said that the student body will be drawn from the members of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other business organizations, from mercantile houses already engaged in foreign trade or desirous of entering the foreign field, and from educational institutions intending to establish courses of foreign trade as part of their regular curricula. Mr. John Barrett is president of the

advisory council of the new institution and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, director general of the Southern Commercial Congress, is executive director. It is planned to have two complete courses annually of about five months' duration each.

Following the example of the first so-called "Plattsburg" for Pan American Commerce, which was conducted in Washington, D. C., during the summer of 1920, a similar school, the second "Plattsburg", was opened in Atlanta, Georgia, on September 27 and continued in session until October 23. The school was held under the immediate auspices of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, but was inspired mainly by Dr. Clarence J. Owens and Mr. John Barrett.

Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, after many unavoidable delays, has at last reached the United States and is in Washington. His collection of books, of over 300 boxes, is now at the Library of the Catholic University of America, and, it is expected, will soon be available to scholars. The possession of this collection places the Catholic University of America in the front rank of Americana collections. Dr. Oliveira Lima, who will be custodian of the collection, has many plans for historical work. He finished recently a study on civilization, which is being used in Brazil as a textbook. This work has already been translated into Spanish and will soon be published in Buenos Aires. Considerable attention is given to the United States in this work. It is announced that Dr. Oliveira Lima will give an address during the coming conference of the American Historical Association.

Dr. Charles H. Cunningham, who has been in Mexico as Trade Commissioner for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been appointed Commercial Attaché to Spain for the above named bureau. Dr. Cunningham has recently returned to Washington and it is expected, will leave shortly for his new post. The *Mexican Financier and Petroleo* (Mexico City), for October 1, 1920, in commenting on Dr. Cunningham's departure from Mexico, says: "Mr. Cunningham was assigned to the Mexican work only a few months ago and has made an exceptional record for efficiency. He had previously spent considerable time in Spain and Latin America and has been trained in commerce work with the highest University degrees. It is a pity that he has been transferred from this post at a time when he was most useful to the business interests, native and foreign."

Professor Roscoe R. Hill has recently gone to Nicaragua as American resident member of the High Commission for that country—a body the duties of which relate to Nicaraguan finances. Mr. Hill, for the five years prior to his coming to Washington in May of this year as regional economist in the foreign trade adviser's office of the State Département, was in New Mexico—for three years as professor of history in the University of New Mexico and two years as president of the Spanish American Normal School.

Dr. Randolph G. Adams, who took his degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1920, is giving a course in Hispanic American history at Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina. The course at present is only for juniors, seniors, and graduate students.

A Prohibition campaign has started in Central America and Mexico, and some journalists have entered the cause by lending their energy to the spread of propaganda. *Maranatha* is the foremost Prohibitionist organ in Costa Rica. This periodical is edited by Sidney W. Edwards and Jaime Brenes C. Another live organ in the campaign is the *Revista de Temperancia* published by José Fabio Garnier.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

At the last meeting of the Scientific Society "Antonio Alzate", Mexico, D. F., the following program was presented: I, "The Yokes. Were they used at the human sacrifices among the ancient Mexicans?", by Jesús Galindo y Villa. II, "Aztecs and Spartans", by Lic. José López Portillo y Rojas. III, "Simulation in Biological Research Work", by Dr. E. Ramírez. IV, "Sulphur Deposits and the Sulphur Industry in Mexico", by Engineer Enrique Cervantes.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

A course in Inter-American Relations is being given in Columbia University by Samuel Guy Inman, author of *Intervention in Mexico, Thru Santo Domingo and Haiti, Cooperation in Latin America*, etc., Director of *La Nueva Democracia*, Secretary Committee on Cooperation in Latin America. After a residence of ten years in Mexico as Director of The People's Institute, Mr. Inman has spent much time in the South studying Pan-Americanism, having visited seventeen of the twenty Hispanic-American countries during the last three years. Most important in the international relations of the United States is

her relations to the other countries of America. The World War has served to greatly emphasize the need of American solidarity and strengthen the desire for it. Opportunity is now offered to counteract the unfortunate prejudice against the United States existing in the past in Hispanic America and to develop reciprocal friendly relations that will be helpful not only to the Americas but to all interested in world peace. Such a development needs to have as a basis a careful study of the past and present problems in Pan-Americanism. The aim of this course is to study historic relations between Hispanic America and the United States, with a view to discovering how past misunderstandings may be avoided and future relations improved. Topics treated will include racial inheritances of Hispanic-Americans, Bolivar's international doctrine, Monroe Doctrine, attitude of the various American nations toward the League of Nations, Pan-American conferences, elements of union and division in Hispanic-American countries, new policy of the United States in the Caribbean, existing international problems in Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Nicaragua, Mexican-American relations, Hispanic America and the World War, human quantity in inter-American relations, the future of Pan-Americanism. This class will begin Tuesday evening, September 28, 1920, and end January 25, 1921. This course is open either to those who are enrolled in Columbia University and wish to secure credit toward a degree, or to those who are interested in the subject but not in securing credit. For the latter there are no academic requirements for admission.

A committee has lately been formed consisting of all the directors of the principal newspapers in Havana for the purpose of erecting a monument to José de Armas y Cárdenas, as well as to publish all his writings which are considerable. Armas y Cárdenas, who wrote under the nom de plume of Justo de Lara, was for many years correspondent in Madrid of the *New York Herald*. During the Great War while in Madrid, he wrote many articles of a propaganda nature. He was known widely as an authority on Cervantes, on whom he wrote enough, indeed, to form a stout volume. He was also well versed in English literature, one of his books dealing with that subject. When José Miguel Gómez was president of Cuba, Armas y Cárdenas was entrusted with the writing of the History of Cuba, but for some political reason, yet unknown, the project was never carried out. He was especially well versed in the early history of the island. It is said now that the Historical Academy of Cuba is the proper medium through which this history should be written.—DOMINGO FIGAROLA-CANEDA.